

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1904.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. KEAN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Librarian of Congress for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904; which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

LAWS OF HAWAII.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of the journals of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, 1904, together with a copy of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, special session, 1904; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ONE HUNDREDTH MERIDIAN, ETC.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office relative to the establishment of the one hundredth meridian, together with a draft of a bill prepared by the Commissioner of the General Land Office relative to the establishment of a boundary line between the State of Texas and the boundaries of Oklahoma and New Mexico; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. DILLINGHAM presented the credentials of REDFIELD PROCTOR, chosen by the legislature of the State of Vermont a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1905; which were read, and ordered to be filed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a petition of the Congregational Association of the Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, praying that an investigation be made into the conditions existing in the Kongo Free State; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Montana, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the postal laws and regulations; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Washington, Pa., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the Baptist Church of Roxbury; of the congregation of the Memorial Baptist Church, of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, and of H. J. Spencer and sundry other citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Spartansburg, Pa., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Findlay, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Williamstown, Ohio; the Presbyterian Christian Endeavor Society, of Davisville, Cal.; the Baptist Christian Endeavor Society, of Trenton, N. J.; the Christian Endeavor Society of Spring Dale, Ohio; the Christian Endeavor Society of Du Quoin, Ill.; the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of Windham, N. Y.; the Union Christian Endeavor Society, of Glasston, N. Dak.; the Bethel Brethren Christian Endeavor Society, of Mulvane, Kans.; of sundry citizens of Smallwood, Md.; Hillsdale, Mich.; Marshfield, Ohio; Damascus, Ohio; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.;

Scranton, Pa.; Clayton, N. Y.; Canadian, Tex.; Shenandoah, Iowa; Everton, Mo.; Balm, Pa.; Sibley, Iowa; Chicago, Ill.; Winamac, Ind.; New Gretna, N. J.; Erie, Mich.; Hillyard, Wash.; Aurora, Mo.; Worthington, Minn.; Portland, N. Dak.; Dexter, Me.; Mustang, Okla.; Pittsfield, Mass.; Iroquois, S. Dak.; North Pasadena, Cal.; Bourneville, Ohio; Paterson, N. J., and West Brattleboro, Vt., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the convening of an international congress for the consideration of all international questions; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented memorials of the Turn Verein of Meriden, Conn.; of the Verein of Indianapolis, Ind.; of Teutonia Lodge, No. 15, Sons of Hermann, of Nebraska City, Nebr.; of Eintracht Lodge, of Beemer, Nebr.; of Lippe Detmold Lodge, No. 34, of Nebraska; of the German Veteran Society of Schenectady, N. Y.; of the West Side Harmonia, of Columbus, Ohio; of Harmonia Lodge, No. 9, of Auburn, Nebr., and of the Order of the Sons of Hermann, of Moulton, Tex., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Clara Barton Relief Corps, of Warren, Mass., praying for the enactment of a service-pension law; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, praying for the enactment of legislation to authorize the President to issue a call for an international peace congress; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Taunton, Boston, East Boston, Roxbury, Dorchester, Hanson, Brockton, Montague, West Bridgewater, Wakefield, Everett, Reading, Springfield, Rockland, Gloucester, Malden, Mattapan, Salem, and Allston, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of Local Union No. 419, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Kings County, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to locomotive engineers; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Manufacturers' Association of New York and a petition of the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York, praying for the ratification of an international arbitration treaty; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Republican Club of New York City, of sundry citizens of Suffolk County, and of the Woman's Club of New York City, all in the State of New York, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Rushville, St. Johnsville, Port Jervis, Hudson, and Troy, all in the State of New York, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Manufacturers' Association of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of New York, praying for the establishment of a national forest reserve in the White Mountains of New Hampshire; which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

Mr. WETMORE presented petitions of 15 citizens of Providence, of 46 citizens of Central Falls, and of the congregation of the First Baptist Church of Newport, all in the State of Rhode Island, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of 373 citizens of Newport, R. I., praying for the passage of the so-called "pure-food bill;" which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Suffrage League of Pawtucket, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Middletown, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of East Greenwich, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Woonsocket, of the Woman's Suffrage League of Anthony, of Angela Lincoln Carpenter, of Pawtucket, and of the State Woman's Temperance Union of Rhode Island, all in the State of Rhode Island, praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the suffrage clause in the statehood bill; which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Tacoma, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Retail Clerks' Association of Seattle, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Columbia Grange, No. 87, Patrons of Husbandry, of Lyle, Wash., praying for the passage of the so-called "good-roads bill;" which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Tacoma, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to investigate the labor troubles in Colorado; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. QUARLES presented resolutions adopted by the Interstate Commerce Law Convention, of St. Louis, Mo., favoring the enactment of legislation to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of sundry citizens of Wheeling, W. Va., and a petition of 56 citizens of Fairmont, W. Va., praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the suffrage clause in the statehood bill; which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Waverly, W. Va., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. BARD presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the ratification of an international arbitration treaty; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BURROWS presented a petition of Brewery Workers' Local Union No. 10, American Federation of Labor, of Grand Rapids, Mich., praying for the passage of the so-called "eight-hour bill" and also the anti-injunction bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Michigan State Naval Brigade, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a naval militia and define its relations to the General Government and also for the enactment of legislation to provide for the enrollment and organization of a United States naval reserve; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KEAN presented petitions of the Woman's Club of Montclair; of the Woman's Presbyterian Society for Home Missions of Elizabeth, and of the Episcopal Woman's Home Missions Society, of Elizabeth, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DRYDEN presented a petition of the Political Study Club of Short Hills, N. J., and a petition of the Political Club of Montclair, N. J., praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the suffrage clause in the statehood bill; which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Metuchen, N. J., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. TALIAFERRO presented a petition of Local Union No. 819, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of West Palmbeach, Fla., praying for the enactment of legislation to better the labor conditions in the State of Colorado; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MALLORY presented a petition of sundry citizens of Tallahassee, Pensacola, and Monticello, all in the State of Florida, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for more complete statistical information on the subjects of marriage and divorce; which was referred to the Committee on the Census.

Mr. CLARK of Montana presented a memorial of Butte Camp, No. 153, Modern Woodmen of the World, of Butte, Mont., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation placing official journals of fraternal insurance societies under the same ban as lotteries and games of chance; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the North Montana Roundup Association, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for an investigation of the low prices in the live-stock industry, and also to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Com-

mission; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PROCTOR presented a memorial of the legislature of Vermont, remonstrating against the ratification of a reciprocity treaty with Canada; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That the people of Vermont look with disfavor upon reciprocity with Canada without a definite statement of terms. There is no reason to expect the Canadians will grant us preferential duties as they do to Great Britain, or that they will agree to any favored interchange except of natural products. This was the scope of the treaty of 1854, which, working great injury to the farmers of Vermont, was terminated on motion of Vermont's representatives in Congress.

Our relations with Canada are pleasant and profitable under national policies which each country has adopted for its fiscal needs and its industrial development, and our commercial relations throughout the United States are so paramount to any others attainable that we should avoid all innovations upon such relations.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

JOHN H. MERRIFIELD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES H. STEARNS,
President of the Senate.

STATE OF VERMONT, Office of the Secretary of State:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution as adopted by the general assembly of the State of Vermont at its eighteenth biennial session, as appears by the files and records of this office.

Witness my signature and the seal of this office at Montpelier this 1st day of December, 1904.

GEORGE L. HUNT,
Deputy Secretary of State.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Westridge, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to require the internal-revenue officers to furnish certain lists, on demand, of persons paying Federal taxes as liquor dealers in no-license towns; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the First Battalion Michigan State Naval Brigade, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the enrollment and organization of a United States Naval Reserve; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of the State Woman's Temperance Union; of the Equal Suffrage Club, of Franklin; of Candia Grange, No. 167, Patrons of Husbandry, of Candia; of the Outlook Club, of Manchester; of the Equal Suffrage Association, of Concord; of the Good Citizenship Club, of Andover, and of Mary M. Chase, of Concord, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the suffrage clause in the statehood bill; which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also presented a petition of the New Hampshire Baptist Convention, praying for an investigation into the conditions existing in the Kongo Free State; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CULLOM. I present sundry petitions, to which I call attention for the reason that they refer to international treaties. I present them in open session, as they do not refer to any particular treaty, and therefore I think they are in order in open session.

The petitions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

A petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal.; a petition of the Merchants' Exchange of Portland, Me.; a petition of the Board of Trade of Scranton, Pa., and a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, Oreg., praying for the ratification of international arbitration treaties.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the commercial organizations of Quincy, Ill., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the interstate-commerce law; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the commercial organizations of Quincy, Ill., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the upper Mississippi River between St. Louis and St. Paul; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FULTON presented a petition of Normile, Eastabend & McGregor, of Oregon, praying that an appropriation of \$35,000 be made to compensate them for losses sustained in the construction of the lock and dam on the Yamhill River, Oregon; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MITCHELL presented the petition of Charles B. Spencer, of Milwaukee, Oreg., praying for the enactment of legislation to grant him the recruiting expenses incurred and paid by him between the 5th day of September, 1862, and the 25th day of October, 1862, at Boston, Mass.; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented the petitions of Thomas J. Harrison, of North Powder; of Fred A. Russell, of Oakland; of Katherine A. Smith, of Portland; of Charles Duggan, of Portland; of David D. Garrison, of Portland; of Charles H. Ellis, of Portland; of Benjamin P. Thompson, of Portland; of George A. Clark, of Lostine, and of Elijah Hawkins, of Portland, all in the State of Oregon, praying for the enactment of legislation granting them increase of pension; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of William M. Powers, of Albany, Oreg., praying that he be granted a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a paper in support of the bill (S. 5660) granting a pension to James McDonald; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut presented a petition of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of New Britain, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Connecticut Baptist Convention, of Hartford, Conn., relative to affairs in the Kongo Free State; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

He also (for Mr. HAWLEY) presented petitions of sundry citizens of Groton, Wallingford, Union City, North Stonington, Voluntown, Plainfield, Norwich, Montville, and Waterbury, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. STONE presented petitions of the congregation of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph, of the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph, and of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph, all in the State of Missouri, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. McCREARY presented a petition of the congregation of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of Elizabeth, Ky., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the ratification of international arbitration treaties; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Exchange, the Board of Trade, and the Manufacturers and Producers' Association of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for certain changes and improvements recommended by the commanding general of the military division of the Pacific; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Pacific Coast Jobbers and Manufacturers' Association, of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the appointment of a commission to secure stability of rates and the protection of shippers over the Panama Railroad; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Pacific Coast Hardware and Metal Association, of San Francisco, Cal., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation increasing the weight of mailable packages of merchandise; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the California State Woman's Christian Temperance Association, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the protection of Indians against the liquor traffic in new States to be formed; which was referred to the Committee on the Territories.

Mr. HALE presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of Kingfield, Ellsworth, Cherryfield, and Addison; of the Maine Woman's Suffrage Association, of Portland; of the Equal Suffrage Association, of Old Orchard, and of sundry citizens of Maine, all in the State of Maine, praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the suffrage clause of the statehood bill; which were referred to the Committee on the Territories.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Buckfield, Oakland, South Berwick, Eliot, and North Berwick, all in the State of Maine, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry granges, Patrons of Husbandry, all in the State of Maine, praying for the passage of

the so-called "good-roads bill;" which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. BAILEY presented a petition of sundry citizens of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the opening of Pasture No. 3 and the big pasture to actual settlers the same as the balance of the Kiowa and Comanche reservations; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. SPOONER presented a petition from the Wisconsin Farmers' Institute, praying for the establishment of a parcels post and parcels savings banks; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of the Coterie Club, of Beloit; of the Woman's Club of Monroe; of the Woman's Club of La Crosse, and of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Oshkosh, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of the Wisconsin Farmers' Institute, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for an increase in the income of the agricultural experiment stations; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Lafayette Baptist Association and the congregations of the Methodist, Episcopal, and Baptist churches, all of Lancaster, in the State of Wisconsin, praying for an investigation of the conditions existing in the Kongo Free State; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. COCKRELL presented petitions of the congregation of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of St. Joseph; of the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Westminster Church, of St. Joseph, and of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Westminster Church, of St. Joseph, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Tyler Place Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., and a petition of the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented a petition of the Ministers' Association of Auburn, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of A. C. Bartlett, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the passage of the so-called "pure-food bill;" which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Berean Temple Baptist Church, of Boston, Mass., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Baptist Association, of Pleasant Grove, La., and a petition of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, of Appleton City, Mo., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Portland, Me., praying for the ratification of an international arbitration treaty; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the North Montana Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a petition of the Congregational Association of the island of Oahu, Hawaii, praying for an investigation of the conditions existing in the Kongo Free State; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented petitions of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Maine; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Houlton; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Camden; of Helen M. Bates, of Portland, and of Jennie Fuller, of Hartland; all in the State of Maine, praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the suffrage clause in the statehood bill; which were referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also presented a petition of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Hancock County, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the establishment of a Bu-

reau of Highways in the Department of Agriculture; which was referred to the Committee of Agriculture and Forestry.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

Mr. LATIMER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4098) to establish in the Department of Agriculture a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Public Highways, and to provide for national aid in the improvement of the public roads, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. COCKRELL. The letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims transmitting a statement of judgments rendered for the year ending December 3, 1904, was presented yesterday by the President pro tempore and referred to the Committee on Claims. That ought to go to the Committee on Appropriations. I ask that the Committee on Claims be discharged from the further consideration of that document, and that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Committee on Claims will be discharged from the further consideration of the document referred to by the Senator from Missouri, and it will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

BRONZE PORTRAIT STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask that the Committee on the Library may be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 3721) for the purchase of a bronze portrait statue of George Washington, and that the bill may be brought before the Senate and indefinitely postponed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Missouri moves that the Committee on the Library be discharged from the further consideration of the bill indicated by him and that the bill be indefinitely postponed. The Chair hears no objection, and it is indefinitely postponed.

Mr. COCKRELL. I shall introduce another bill in lieu of it.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 5688) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to construct a good drained road at the naval station, New Orleans, La.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5689) to require the employment of vessels of the United States for public purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5690) for the promotion of a professor of mathematics on the retired list of the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5691) to erect a monument to Benjamin Franklin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

- A bill (S. 5692) granting a pension to James G. Bowden;
- A bill (S. 5693) granting a pension to Hannah A. Holden;
- A bill (S. 5694) granting a pension to Milford W. Oxley; and
- A bill (S. 5695) granting a pension to Anthony N. Greeley.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 5696) to amend an act fixing the grade of veterans of the civil war; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

- A bill (S. 5697) granting an increase of pension to J. Tilden Moulton (with accompanying papers);
- A bill (S. 5698) granting an increase of pension to Martin Schubert (with an accompanying paper);
- A bill (S. 5699) granting an increase of pension to Horatio Ernest (with accompanying papers);
- A bill (S. 5700) granting an increase of pension to George F. Robinson; and
- A bill (S. 5701) granting an increase of pension to Jasper Summers (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 5702) to encourage rifle practice and excellence in marksmanship among citizens of the United States, so as to render them quickly available for efficient service in time of war; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5703) to amend section 38 of an act entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," approved Febru-

ary 2, 1901; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5704) to incorporate the American National Red Cross; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a bill (S. 5705) granting a pension to Mary L. Faunt Le Roy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 5706) for the relief of the trustees of the German Reformed Church, of Boonsboro, Md.;

A bill (S. 5707) for the relief of the estate of James H. Beall, deceased; and

A bill (S. 5708) for the relief of the estate of Horace L. Kent, deceased.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 5709) repealing a provision of section 13 of an act approved March 3, 1899, entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States;" which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5710) to require the erection of fire escapes in certain buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5711) in amendment of an act entitled "An act to increase pension for total deafness;"

A bill (S. 5712) granting an increase of pension to Sally Dickinson;

A bill (S. 5713) granting an increase of pension to Robert Crowther;

A bill (S. 5714) granting an increase of pension to John McKenne; and

A bill (S. 5715) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Bickford.

Mr. BARD introduced a bill (S. 5716) granting a pension to Datha J. Whipple; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALGER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5717) granting a pension to Moses Hill;

A bill (S. 5718) granting a pension to Alma L'Hommedieu Ruggles;

A bill (S. 5719) granting a pension to Nellie Raymond;

A bill (S. 5720) granting a pension to Jennie S. Ostler;

A bill (S. 5721) granting a pension to Orville V. Percy;

A bill (S. 5722) granting a pension to Charles B. Field;

A bill (S. 5723) granting a pension to George W. Bannon; and

A bill (S. 5724) granting a pension to Elijah J. Goodell.

Mr. CLARK of Montana introduced a bill (S. 5725) for the relief of Samuel H. Pipes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill (S. 5726) for the relief of the trustees of the Baptist Church of Princeton, Ky.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5727) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Woodruff;

A bill (S. 5728) granting an increase of pension to Kephart Wallace; and

A bill (S. 5729) granting an increase of pension to Scott Graves.

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill (S. 5730) to correct the military record of Henry Marlow; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5731) to correct the military record of Joseph H. Stroebel; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McCUMBER (for Mr. Gibson) introduced a bill (S. 5732) granting a pension to Philip Lawotte; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5733) granting an increase of pension to Monroe W. Wright;

A bill (S. 5734) granting an increase of pension to George H. Woodbury;

A bill (S. 5735) granting an increase of pension to Washington Lenhart;

A bill (S. 5736) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Gilbert;

A bill (S. 5737) granting an increase of pension to John W. See;

A bill (S. 5738) granting an increase of pension to Enoch Russell;

A bill (S. 5739) granting an increase of pension to Adolphe Bessie;

A bill (S. 5740) granting an increase of pension to Clemon Clooten;

A bill (S. 5741) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Welch;

A bill (S. 5742) granting an increase of pension to Nickles Dockendorf;

A bill (S. 5743) granting an increase of pension to James Riordan;

A bill (S. 5744) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Rhodes;

A bill (S. 5745) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Mitchell; and

A bill (S. 5746) granting an increase of pension to Anne Jones.

Mr. PLATT of New York. I introduce a bill to amend an act entitled "An act making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the Twelfth Census." It is a bill which has been prepared by the committee on national affairs of the Republican Club of New York City. I wish to have it referred to the Committee on the Census.

Mr. GORMAN. Let it be read.

Mr. CARMACK. I should like to hear the bill read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Tennessee asks that the bill be read at length. The Chair hears no objection, and it will be read.

The bill (S. 5747) to amend an act entitled "An act making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the Twelfth Census" was read the first time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of Congress passed at the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress entitled "An act making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the Twelfth Census," approved January 16, 1901, and numbered Chapter 93, be, and the same is hereby, amended as follows, that is to say:

After section 5 of said act there shall be added as sections 6, 7, 8, and 9 the following sections, namely:

"Sec. 6. Whereas the Constitution of the United States prescribes at Article XIV, section 2, that when the right to vote at any election specified in said article is 'denied to any of the male inhabitants of such States being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State;' and further prescribes at Article XV that 'the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude;' and whereas the Congress is satisfied that the right of male inhabitants of certain States, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, to vote at some of said specified elections since the passage of the act hereby amended has in fact been denied or in some way abridged for causes not permitted by the Constitution of the United States, and that the representation of the States hereinafter specified should be reduced pursuant to the Constitution: Now, therefore,

"*Be it enacted,* That on and after the 3d day of March, in the year 1907, and thereafter until otherwise enacted, the representation in the House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, instead of being nine Representatives, shall be seven Representatives; and the State of Arkansas, instead of being seven Representatives, shall be six Representatives; and the State of Florida, instead of being three Representatives, shall be two Representatives; and the State of Georgia, instead of being eleven Representatives, shall be eight Representatives; and the State of Louisiana, instead of being seven Representatives, shall be five Representatives; and the State of Mississippi, instead of being eight Representatives, shall be six Representatives; and the State of North Carolina, instead of being ten Representatives, shall be eight Representatives; and the State of South Carolina, instead of being seven Representatives, shall be five Representatives; and the State of Tennessee, instead of being ten Representatives, shall be nine Representatives; and the State of Texas, instead of being sixteen Representatives, shall be fifteen Representatives; and the State of Virginia, instead of being ten Representatives, shall be eight Representatives; and that, therefore, the House of Representatives, instead of being composed of three hundred and eighty-six members, as provided for in the act hereby amended, shall be composed of three hundred and sixty-seven members: *Provided, nevertheless,* That whenever hereafter it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Congress that the right to vote at the elections specified in section 2, Article XIV, of the Constitution, in any of the States last specified is no longer denied or in any way abridged for causes not permitted by the Constitution of the United States, then the number of Members apportioned to such State in the House of Representatives by section 1 of the aforesaid act of 1901 hereby amended may be restored

to said State by a further amendment to the aforesaid act. This reduction shall apply to the next election for members of the House of Representatives from said last-mentioned States in the Sixtieth Congress.

"Sec. 7. Unless the legislatures of any of the specified States whose representation is reduced by this act shall have provided, before the time fixed by law for the next election of Representatives therein, for the election of Representatives by districts, after the manner denoted in section 4 of the aforesaid act of 1901 hereby amended, then the whole number of Representatives from such State, as apportioned by the reduction hereby established, shall be elected at large, as provided for in said aforesaid section 4 in respect to cases where the number of Representatives provided for in any State shall be less than it was before the change was directed to be made.

"Sec. 8. The second section of the act hereby amended is hereby amended so as to read as follows: 'That whenever a new State is admitted to the Union the Representative or Representatives assigned to it shall be in addition to the aggregate number to which all the States may be entitled under the operations of the aforesaid act entitled "An act making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the Twelfth Census," approved January 16, 1901, and of this amendatory act and of any further acts amendatory of and supplementary thereto.'

"Sec. 9. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed."

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, for my information, I should be glad if the Secretary would read the names of the States proposed to be affected by the bill.

The SECRETARY. The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, for my information, I should like to inquire if there is anything in the bill affecting the representation of a State in the Senate where it is charged that the governor, instead of the legislature, selects the Senator.

Mr. PLATT of New York. There is nothing of that kind in the bill.

The bill was read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Census.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 5748) to correct the military record of William Fleming; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS introduced a bill (S. 5749) granting a pension to Malinda McBride; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5750) granting an increase of pension to Henry Woods; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5751) granting an increase of pension to Miles Wall;

A bill (S. 5752) granting an increase of pension to George W. Glidewell; and

A bill (S. 5753) granting an increase of pension to William Bechtel.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 5754) for the relief of C. I. McDonald; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5755) to correct the military record of Charles H. Silby; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5756) to correct the military record of Bernhard Steuber; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WETMORE introduced a bill (S. 5757) granting an increase of pension to William A. Luther; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5758) granting an increase of pension to Sallie B. Weber; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MILLARD introduced a bill (S. 5759) to establish a law library for the United States courts at Omaha, Nebr.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5760) fixing the terms of the circuit and district courts in and for the district of Nebraska; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5761) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Heelan; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5762) granting an increase of pension to Ruth E. Rogers; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DRYDEN introduced a bill (S. 5763) granting certain property to the county of Gloucester, N. J.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5764) for the relief of Benjamin Franklin Handforth; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5765) granting an increase of pension to Charles Turbett; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 5766) granting an increase of pension to Andrew S. Graham; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5767) for the relief of the trustees of the First Baptist Church of Mansfield, La.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (S. 5768) to provide for an additional judge of the district court of the United States for the district of New Jersey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5769) for an additional circuit judge in the third judicial circuit; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 5770) increasing the limit of cost of public building at Charlottesville, Va.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5771) to reinstate Francis S. Nash as a surgeon in the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 5772) for the relief of the heirs of Lewis Tucker, deceased;

A bill (S. 5773) for the relief of Gipsie P. Powell;

A bill (S. 5774) for the relief of the trustees of the Fredericksburg Baptist Church, of Fredericksburg, Va.;

A bill (S. 5775) for the relief of the trustees of Zion Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Spottsylvania County, Va.; and

A bill (S. 5776) for the relief of the trustees of St. George's Episcopal Church, of Fredericksburg, Va.

Mr. CULBERSON introduced a bill (S. 5777) to provide for the enlargement and improvement of the public building at Fort Worth, Tex.; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also (by request) introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 5778) for the relief of W. C. York;

A bill (S. 5779) for the relief of the heirs of Bethel A. Smith, deceased; and

A bill (S. 5780) for the relief of J. V. McDaniel.

Mr. BALL introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5781) granting an increase of pension to John A. Steele;

A bill (S. 5782) granting an increase of pension to B. H. Draper; and

A bill (S. 5783) granting a pension to Susan A. Vantine.

Mr. SCOTT introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 5784) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Boothsville, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 5785) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bunker Hill, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 5786) for the relief of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Springfield, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 5787) for the relief of the trustees of Zion Protestant Episcopal Church, of Charlestown, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 5788) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Webster, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 5789) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of St. Albans, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 5790) for the relief of Harmon Snyder;

A bill (S. 5791) for the relief of the estate of Levi Moler, deceased;

A bill (S. 5792) for the relief of the estate of James Watson, deceased; and

A bill (S. 5793) for the relief of Isaac W. Busey.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 5794) for the relief of Rinaldo, Isadore, and Robert von Balsan, and the heirs of Caroline von Balsan, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5795) granting an increase of pension to Milton A. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 5796) for the relief of Leroy Noble; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 5797) to establish a United States historical commission; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 5798) to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri River at Yankton, S. Dak.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5799) to provide for the extension of time within which homestead settlers may establish their residence upon certain lands which were heretofore a part of the Rosebud Indian Reservation within the limits of Gregory County, S. Dak.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5800) to amend the homestead laws as to certain unappropriated and unreserved lands in South Dakota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. STONE introduced a bill (S. 5801) for the relief of the estate of Saphira E. Stalcup; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5802) granting an increase of pension to Luther M. Bartlow; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. OVERMAN introduced a bill (S. 5803) for the relief of Daniel Reid; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington introduced a bill (S. 5804) to authorize the construction of two steam vessels for the Revenue-Cutter Service for duty on Puget Sound, Washington; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5805) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William McCutcheon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5806) granting an increase of pension to James K. Knapp;

A bill (S. 5807) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. F. Robinson;

A bill (S. 5808) granting an increase of pension to William Steele;

A bill (S. 5809) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Wetherell;

A bill (S. 5810) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Reber;

A bill (S. 5811) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Waller;

A bill (S. 5812) granting an increase of pension to William T. Graham;

A bill (S. 5813) granting an increase of pension to Herbert E. Farnsworth;

A bill (S. 5814) granting an increase of pension to Edward D. Hamilton; and

A bill (S. 5815) granting an increase of pension to James McKim.

Mr. PERKINS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (S. 5816) waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the United States Navy in the case of Pay Clerk Walter Delafield Bollard, United States Navy.

A bill (S. 5817) to amend section 1379, chapter 1, Title XV, Revised Statutes of the United States, in relation to appointments of assistant paymasters in the Navy.

Mr. PERKINS introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5818) granting a pension to Andrew Barr; and

A bill (S. 5819) granting an increase of pension to Samuel K. Long.

Mr. BACON introduced a bill (S. 5820) for the relief of the heirs of the late Christopher Wood; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 5821) granting an in-

crease of pension to William F. Patterson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 5822) for the relief of certain purchasers of lands of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5823) for the relief of Capt. Charles B. Spencer; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5824) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin P. Thompson;

A bill (S. 5825) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Jones;

A bill (S. 5826) granting a pension to Mary Lansing Catlin;

A bill (S. 5827) granting an increase of pension to Katherine A. Smith;

A bill (S. 5828) granting an increase of pension to David D. Garrison;

A bill (S. 5829) granting a pension to William M. Powers;

A bill (S. 5830) granting an increase of pension to George L. Freeman;

A bill (S. 5831) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Hawkins;

A bill (S. 5832) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Harrison;

A bill (S. 5833) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Ellis;

A bill (S. 5834) granting an increase of pension to George A. Clark;

A bill (S. 5835) granting an increase of pension to Charles Duggan; and

A bill (S. 5836) granting a pension to Fred A. Russell.

Mr. CLAY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 5837) for the relief of Sibini Jones;

A bill (S. 5838) for the relief of the heirs of G. W. Click, deceased;

A bill (S. 5839) for the relief of J. H. Holland; and

A bill (S. 5840) for the relief of Elizabeth A. C. Galloway.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut (for Mr. HAWLEY) introduced a bill (S. 5841) granting an increase of pension to Nelson P. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (for Mr. HAWLEY), introduced a bill (S. 5842) granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Parish; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 5843) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Warrenton, Mo.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5844) for the relief of the heirs of Alfred Lea, deceased; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the affidavit of William W. Moore. I move that the bill and accompanying paper be referred to the Committee on Claims.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 5845) granting a pension to James W. McCullah; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. To accompany the bill I present the petition of James W. McCullah, Company B, Fifty-first Missouri Volunteers. I move that the bill and accompanying paper be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 5846) for the purchase of a bronze portrait statue of George Washington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. BAILEY introduced a bill (S. 5847) for the relief of the heirs of Robert McCoy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FULTON introduced a bill (S. 5848) for the relief of Simon Normile, John F. Fastabend, and William F. McGregor; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5849) for the relief of certain purchasers of lands of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5850) for the purchase of letters patent of the Dickenson self-righting and self-bailing lifeboat; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5851) granting a pension to Martha W. Hargadine; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5852) granting a pension to Victoria St. C. E. C. Mickelson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced a bill (S. 5853) granting an increase of pension to George W. Castle; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5854) for the relief of the Chesapeake Bank, of Baltimore, Md.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5855) for the relief of the heirs of Marjorie Ward, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 5856) granting an increase of pension to William V. Morrison; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5857) granting an increase of pension to James Bryson;

A bill (S. 5858) granting an increase of pension to John Hubbard; and

A bill (S. 5859) granting an increase of pension to Henry Breslin.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 5860) for the relief of settlers upon the abandoned Fort Rice Military Reservation; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 5861) granting an increase of pension to John M. Garrett; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FRYE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 5862) granting an increase of pension to Roswell Prescott;

A bill (S. 5863) granting a pension to Clara A. Cresey (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 5864) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Bradbury (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 5865) granting an increase of pension to Foster W. Gassett (with accompanying papers).

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 78) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive, for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, Frutos Tomás Plaza, of Ecuador; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 79) granting the temporary occupancy of a part of the Government reservation in Washington, D. C., for the American Railway Appliance Exhibition; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PLATT of New York (by request) introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 80) construing the act of March 3, 1899, relating to the transferring of officers of the Engineer Corps of the Navy to the line of the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 81) authorizing the appointment of Philip B. Low as a lieutenant on the retired list of the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 82) directing the Isthmian Canal Commission and the chief engineer of the Panama Canal to develop a plan for a sea-level canal at the Isthmus of Panama; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

Mr. CARMACK. I introduce a joint resolution and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection, and it will be read.

The joint resolution (S. R. 83) providing for an investigation

into the collection and expenditure of money for election purposes was read the first time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there be appointed a committee of ——— Members, ——— to be selected by the Senate and ——— to be selected by the House, and that said committee be authorized and instructed to investigate the collection and expenditure of money to promote the election of Presidential electors and Representatives in Congress by the national committees of the various political parties, the sources from which such money was derived, and the manner in which it was used, and that such investigation shall especially cover and include the elections of 1896, 1900, and 1904.

That said committee, as a part of its report, shall recommend such legislation as it may deem most effective for the purpose of securing publicity in the collection and expenditure of money for election purposes and for preventing the collection and receiving of such money from corporations engaged in interstate commerce and the use of such money for corrupt and unlawful purposes.

That said committee is hereby empowered to administer oaths, compel the attendance, take the testimony of witnesses, send for persons and papers, and to exercise all the usual powers necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this resolution.

That the sum of ——— dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. What reference does the Senator from Tennessee desire?

Mr. CARMACK. The joint resolution should be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, I suppose.

The joint resolution was read the second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

REGENT OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Mr. CULLOM. I desire to introduce a joint resolution, for which I shall ask immediate consideration.

The joint resolution (S. R. 77) providing for the reappointment of James B. Angell on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress shall be filled by the reappointment of James B. Angell, of Michigan, whose term of office expires on January 24, 1905.

Mr. CULLOM. I ask immediate consideration of the joint resolution. This gentleman has been a member of the board for a long time, and ought to remain so.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

OMNIBUS CLAIMS BILL.

Mr. GORMAN submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 9548) for allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883, and commonly known as the Bowman Act; which were referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 9548) for allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1883, and commonly known as the Bowman Act; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES AND VENEZUELAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Mr. FRYE. I submit a resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the original manuscript of the report of Robert C. Morris, agent of the United States before the United States and Venezuelan Claims Commission, which report was printed as Senate Document No. 317, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session, be taken from the files of the Senate and returned to the State Department, said manuscript being of the archives of the State Department.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to know what is the object of taking this document from the files. It is considered a very interesting document, and a number of copies have already been distributed to Senators. Is it now proposed to take the copies that have been assigned to Senators and turn them over to the State Department?

Mr. FRYE. Oh, no; it is only the intention to take the original document from the Senate files and restore it to the State Department, where it belongs.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is all right.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

FUNERAL EXPENSES.

Mr. KEAN submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay from the miscellaneous items of the

contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committees appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate in arranging for and attending the funerals of the late Senator from Pennsylvania, Hon. Matthew S. Quay, and the late Senator from Massachusetts, Hon. George F. Hoar, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

IMPROVEMENT OF GRAYS RIVER, WASHINGTON.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause an examination and survey to be made and an estimate submitted of the cost of improving the Grays River, Washington, to meet the demands of commerce.

IMPROVEMENT OF SWINOMISH SLOUGH, WASHINGTON.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause an examination and survey to be made and an estimate submitted of the cost of improving Swinomish Slough, Washington, to meet the demands of commerce.

IMPROVEMENT OF GRAYS HARBOR, WASHINGTON.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause an examination and survey to be made and an estimate submitted of the cost of improving the mouth of Grays Harbor, Washington, to meet the demands of commerce.

IMPROVEMENT OF ROCHE HARBOR, WASHINGTON.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause an examination and survey to be made and an estimate submitted of the cost of improving the entrance to Roche Harbor, Washington, to meet the demands of commerce.

IMPROVEMENT OF LEWIS RIVER, WASHINGTON.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause an examination and survey to be made and an estimate submitted of the cost of improving the Lewis River and branches in the State of Washington to meet the demands of commerce.

IMPROVEMENT OF COWLITZ RIVER, WASHINGTON.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause an examination and survey to be made and an estimate submitted of the cost of improving the Cowlitz River, Washington, to meet the demands of commerce, and to submit plans and estimate of cost of providing a depth of 16 feet of water at low tide between the mouth of said river and the city of Kelso.

IMPROVEMENT OF SKAGIT RIVER, WASHINGTON.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause an examination and survey to be made and an estimate submitted of the cost of improving the Skagit River, Washington, to meet the demands of commerce, by the construction of the so-called "Sterling cut-off."

IMPROVEMENT OF ILWACO HARBOR, WASHINGTON.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause an examination and survey to be made and an estimate submitted of the cost of improving the harbor of Ilwaco, Wash., to meet the demands of commerce.

IMPROVEMENT OF ANACORTES HARBOR, WASHINGTON.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause an examination and survey to be made and an estimate submitted of the cost of improving the harbor of Anacortes, Wash., to meet the demands of commerce.

IMPROVEMENT OF EVERETT HARBOR, WASHINGTON.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to cause an examination and survey to be made and an estimate submitted of the cost of improving the harbor of Everett, Wash., to meet the demands of commerce.

JEFFERSON BIBLE.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That House Document No. 755, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session, The Life and Morals of Jesus of Nazareth, be reprinted by photolithographic process from the same plates and bound in the same style, and that 9,000 additional copies be printed for the use of the Congress, 3,000 copies for the use of the Senate and 6,000 copies for the use of the House.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the unfinished business of the Senate is House bill 14623, which was reported before the close of the last session, "To amend an act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes." There is a Senate bill almost exactly similar to the House bill. The House bill came over and was substituted for the Senate bill. We then took the bill up, amended it, and it went over at the close of the last session as unfinished business. It was my intention when the bill comes up regularly at the hour of 2 o'clock to ask the Senate to proceed with its consideration until disposed of; but I should be very glad, Mr. President, if the Senate would fix a time for taking a vote upon the bill, and that it should then be taken up to suit the convenience of those Senators who desire to speak upon it. I should like to ask the Senators who constitute the minority of the committee if they would be willing to agree to a day before the holiday recess on which we shall take a vote on the bill?

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, before considering the suggestion of the Senator, I wish to call his attention to the fact, as I did just before the adjournment of the last session, that there is some material difference between section 4 of the House bill and the same section of the Senate bill. For instance, in the House bill that section provides, in effect, for the guaranty of 5 per cent interest on bonds or other securities of railroads—of electric street railways—which is not the case with the section of the Senate bill.

Of course if it is the purpose of the Senator from Massachusetts in charge of this bill to press the House section notwithstanding that difference, well and good; but I call his attention to it now, so that if it is not his purpose to do so we may have the bill reprinted in order that it may be presented to the Senate in the form in which it will be insisted upon.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, that section applies only to railroads. The word "electricity" is merely used to cover any power that may be employed, not to confine it to steam. Street railways are not mentioned.

Mr. CULBERSON. But they are included.

Mr. LODGE. Oh, no.

Mr. CULBERSON. They are necessarily included by the general language of the House bill.

Mr. LODGE. Oh, no, Mr. President; street railways have to be defined as street railways. The language here is "railroads," a perfectly well-known distinction. Street railways are always expressed in that form. I do not think the intent of the House bill is different from ours. This is the House bill which is now before the Senate. It was substituted for the Senate bill.

Mr. CULBERSON. It is for that very purpose that I called the attention of the Senator to this distinction between the two sections.

There is also another difference between them in that the right of the United States under the guaranty is better guarded in the Senate section than in the House section. But as it is apparently the disposition of the Senate not to take up this matter now, I am willing to consider the other question as to what time shall be fixed to take a vote upon the bill.

Mr. LODGE. I am not going to move to take up the bill at this time. It will come up at 2 o'clock, when I shall be glad to go on with the bill unless we can agree on some time for a vote, and then leave it to the convenience of Senators on the other side to say when they wish the bill taken up.

Mr. CULBERSON. I think that when the bill is regularly before the Senate there will be no trouble about reaching a conclusion as to the time for taking the vote.

Mr. LODGE. Very well, Mr. President; then I will wait until the bill comes up at 2 o'clock, when I shall renew my request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEAN in the chair). The Calendar under Rule VIII is in order.

Mr. LODGE. I will ask unanimous consent that the bill may be reprinted with the amendments adopted by the Senate at the last session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the request of the Senator from Massachusetts will be agreed to. The pending amendment—

Mr. LODGE. There are no pending amendments, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands there is an amendment pending.

Mr. LODGE. All the committee amendments were adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending amendment is an amendment to section 2 offered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER]. The Chair understands that is the amendment pending.

Mr. LODGE. I was not aware of any pending amendment. The committee amendments were adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is not a committee amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I want the bill printed with the committee amendments as they have been adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, there are a number of nominations on which reports are to be made from committees, and we can utilize the time between now and 2 o'clock with an executive session. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fifteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

JULIUS A. KAISER.

Mr. PENROSE. I am directed by the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 158) construing the act for the relief of Julius A. Kaiser as carrying an appropriation, to report it favorably, and I ask for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be read subject to objection.

The Secretary read the joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. ALLISON. This seems to be a meritorious case, but if we construe that phraseology in this particular case as carrying an appropriation, of course it means that in all similar cases hereafter those words will carry an appropriation. I do not see why, if the House of Representatives want to pay this person, they can not make an appropriation for the payment of the claim. Certainly we would assent to it here in a moment if that was proposed.

Mr. HALE. The suggestion of the Senator from Iowa is very important. I suggest to the Senator from Pennsylvania that if he will withdraw the joint resolution for the day we can change the language, making it an appropriation, and send it right over to the House. The point made by the Senator from Iowa is a good one. We ought not to say that the act shall be construed as carrying an appropriation, but a few words can put it all right.

Mr. PENROSE. Does the Senator from Maine suggest that the joint resolution be recommitted?

Mr. HALE. Nominally. The Senator can report it to-morrow morning.

Mr. PENROSE. Then I ask to have the joint resolution recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania withdraws the report.

Mr. HALE. He can withdraw it.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Let the report be withdrawn.

Mr. PENROSE. I wish to get it back to the committee, so that I shall be in order to present it when reports of committees are called.

Mr. ALLISON. I think there will be no objection to it. Indeed, the joint resolution might lie on the table and be considered in that way.

Mr. PENROSE. I ask that it may go back to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania has a right to withdraw the report. It is withdrawn.

THE CALENDAR.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Calendar under Rule VIII is in order. At the last session the Senate passed over a large number of bills that were objected to and we reached Order of Business 480, which is the first business on the Calendar.

Mr. LODGE. The bills were passed over without prejudice. Mr. COCKRELL. The regular place to begin is on page 9 of the Calendar.

Mr. LODGE. Yes, page 9 is where we should begin.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH COLOMBIA.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Secretary will state the first business in order on the Calendar, which is on page 9.

The Secretary stated Order of Business 480, on page 9, as follows:

Resolution by Mr. DANIEL requesting the President to send to the Senate all correspondence between the Secretary of State and Colombia relating to that country since November 4, 1903, and which has not been heretofore transmitted.

Mr. LODGE. I do not see the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] here, but I should think the resolution might be indefinitely postponed. However, I will withhold the motion, as he is not present, and ask that it may go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be passed over.

RUFUS NEAL.

The bill (S. 3621) for the relief of Rufus Neal was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the report be read in that case.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Secretary proceeded to read the report submitted by Mr. CLAPP, from the Committee on Claims, January 28, 1904.

Mr. ALDRICH. I suggest that the bill had better be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island asks that the bill may go over. It will be passed over.

CLAIMS OF OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

The bill (S. 3828) to provide for the settlement of certain claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for the loss or destruction, without fault or negligence on the part of said officers and men, of property belonging to them in the military service of the United States, was announced as next in order.

Mr. ALDRICH. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will go over.

Mr. COCKRELL. I do not understand how the record has been made up in this case. On the face of the bill and on the Calendar it is stated that the bill was "reported by Mr. COCKRELL without amendment." The report states that "Mr. PROCTOR, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following report." The report itself shows that the Senator from Vermont, who introduced the bill, reported it. I am under the impression, but I am not certain about it, that he requested me to present the report to the Senate at some meeting when he could not be present, and therefore the bill ought not to have appeared on the Calendar as having been reported by me. I should like to have the clerks look into the matter and have it corrected, because for one Senator to report a bill as stated on its face and another one to make the report is a little anomalous.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The matter will be looked into, and it will be corrected. The bill will be passed over at the request of the Senator from Rhode Island.

JOHN WESLEY HOYT.

The bill (S. 2021) for the relief of John Wesley Hoyt was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. ALDRICH. Let the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is made, and the bill goes over.

WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

The bill (S. 1283) for the relief of William H. Crawford was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment, after the last word, "appointment," in line 8, at the end of the bill, to insert "under this act;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, William H. Crawford, of Philadelphia, Pa., assistant engineer, with rank of lieutenant, junior grade, on the retired list of the Navy, as for disabilities incurred in the line of duty, to take effect upon the date of appointment under this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES G. FIELD.

The bill (S. 1786) restoring James G. Field, naval surgeon, to the line of promotion, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to restore James G. Field, surgeon, United States Navy (not in the line of promotion), to the line of promotion in accordance with the date of his original commission of May 23, 1887, to take rank next after Surg. Eugene P. Stone: *Provided*, That the said Field shall be carried as additional to the number of the grade to which he shall be restored, or at any time thereafter promoted.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to hear the report read in that case.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the report submitted February 2, 1904, by Mr. BLACKBURN, as follows:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1786) restoring James G. Field, naval surgeon, to the line of promotion, having considered the same report thereon with a recommendation that it pass, with an amendment as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to restore James G. Field, surgeon, United States Navy (not in the line of promotion), to the line of promotion in accordance with the date of his original commission of May 23, 1887, to take rank next after Surgeon Eugene P. Stone: *Provided*, That the said Field shall be carried as additional to the number of the grade to which he shall be restored or at any time thereafter promoted."

The bill, as amended, has the approval of the Navy Department, as will appear by letter attached. The statement of the claimant is also appended and made a part of this report.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 30, 1903.

SIR: Referring to the committee's communication of the 26th instant, requesting the views of the Department with regard to certain bills pending in the Senate, among them S. 1786, "restoring James G. Field, naval surgeon, to the line of promotion," I have the honor to state that, concurring in the views of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and Navigation, the measure in question is regarded with favor, and is accordingly commended to the consideration of the committee. In this connection there is forwarded herewith, for the further information of the committee in the premises, Doctor Field's statement in support and explanation of the bill.

While the Department does not, in view of his condition when placed on the retired list, regard the board by which he was recommended for retirement as having erred in its conclusions with respect to Doctor Field's unfitness for active service, as claimed by him in his petition, he has, having already been restored to the active list not in the line of promotion, demonstrated the fact that he is so far recovered as to be capable of performing active duty, and as he is now serving at sea on board the U. S. S. *Bennington*, the commanding officer of which vessel commends his services (see first indorsement, dated December 11, 1903, upon the petition referred to), it is believed that he may well be given his former place on the list and the benefits of promotion. The provision in the bill that makes Doctor Field an additional number in his grade prevents any injury to those surgeons above whom he will be placed if it becomes a law. It is suggested, however, that the bill be amended so as to provide that he shall be an additional number, not only in the grade of surgeon, but also in any grade to which he may hereafter be promoted, and by adding, in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the rank, the words "to take rank next after Surg. Eugene P. Stone."

As Doctor Field is already on the active list, and as a surgeon while out of the service and engaged in active practice may properly be supposed to have lost nothing of experience in his profession, as is the case with an officer of the line, it is not thought necessary to treat this case according to the rule adopted by the Department and enunciated in its communication of the 24th instant to the committee in relation to Capt. Seth M. Ackley, United States Navy.

A draft of the bill as it is proposed to be amended is herewith submitted.

Very respectfully,

W. H. MOODY, Secretary.

Hon. EUGENE HALE,

Chairman Committee on Naval Affairs, United States Senate.

U. S. S. BENNINGTON,
Navy-Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., December 9, 1903.

GENTLEMEN: I beg to be permitted the honor of submitting the following brief statement in support and explanation of Senate bill 1786, introduced in my behalf by Senator Patterson, of Colorado, November 25, 1903:

I was commissioned an assistant surgeon in the Medical Corps of the United States Navy May 23, 1887. Promotion to the grade of passed assistant surgeon was due May 23, 1890, but being on the Asiatic Station at that time I could not be given the professional examination necessary to promotion, but went to the senior medical officer of the ship and requested him to examine me physically as to fitness for the promotion due me that day and spread the same on the medical journal of the ship. This he refused to do, saying that nothing would occur prior to my return to the States which would prevent my being given the promotion then due me.

At this time I was physically qualified for promotion. Subsequent to this date, and prior to my return to the States in June, 1891, I had pneumonia, incurred in line of duty. This illness was followed some time later by what might be called slight hemorrhages from the lungs, and after being on duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, from July to November, 1891, I was given leave of absence and went to Colorado.

Returned a year or so later and went up for examination for promotion, now two or more years overdue, and was rejected physically and was retired as an assistant surgeon.

Not believing myself as ill as the examining and retiring boards considered me, and not wishing to leave the service, certainly not without the promotion I felt due me, I requested that I be sent to sea to demonstrate the correctness or otherwise of the decision of the boards. My request was not considered by the board, and I was put on the retired list of the Navy as an assistant surgeon (about) June 26, 1893.

I then went to Colorado and commenced the practice of my profession, but with each succeeding Congress made efforts to return to the service by act of Congress, but without success. When the war ensued between the United States and Spain I gave up my practice in civil life, which was bringing me double the amount of my pay in the service, and offered my services to the Navy Department, through the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and was ordered back to active service April 26, 1898, but was again put back into civil life after the signing of the protocol between the United States and Spain.

Returning to Colorado and finding my former practice entirely destroyed by my year's absence, I settled down to build up another and was beginning to be successful when Congress enacted a bill giving the Secretary of the Navy power to order retired officers back into active service. Not wishing to return to the service as an assistant surgeon, far below those of my date, I went to Congress, which enacted a bill making me a surgeon, with rank of lieutenant, not in line of promotion.

Having now demonstrated that my retirement was a mistake; having proved during the time of the Spanish war, as well as since the time of my permanent return to the service, May 19, 1902, that I am physically qualified to perform all the duties required of me ashore and afloat; having been taken out of civil life twice and put back into it twice, I come petitioning that I may be restored to line of promotion as an additional number in my grade in accordance with the date of my original commission of May 23, 1887.

The enactment of this bill will not work an injustice or hardship to anyone in the service, as I am asking to be made an additional number, a thing for which there are numerous precedents by acts of Congress.

The act of March 3, 1903, gave all surgeons the rank of lieutenant-commander, and though the Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy had included my name in the list of those who, in his opinion, were entitled to the above-named rank, mine was omitted when the names were sent for confirmation, on the ground, I suppose, that I was not in line of promotion.

The result of the passage of this bill will be to offset the misfortunes of my unlucky retirement, and will be a recognition of the fact that, as I am able to do and am doing the services required of me, I should not be subjected to the injustice of "marking time" while others performing the same kind of work go marching on.

I have the honor, therefore, to beg at your hands a favorable report on this bill.

Very respectfully,

JAMES G. FIELD, Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS,
United States Senate.

[First indorsement.]

U. S. S. BENNINGTON, NAVY-YARD, PUGET SOUND,
Bremerton, Wash., December 11, 1903.

Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy.

I beg to remark, concerning the within statement, that while Surgeon Field has been attached to this ship under my command since March 2, 1903, I have ever found him most zealous and attentive to his duty, of excellent presence and bearing, faithful to the sick and unusually successful in his treatment of them. His own health has shown no signs of being anything but the most perfect, although the ship has cruised from San Francisco to the Komandorski Islands, Bering Sea, in the time mentioned.

I cordially commend Surgeon Field's case to the favorable consideration of the Navy Department in transmitting his petition to the Senate Naval Committee, as I am convinced that a worthy officer is the victim of an error of judgment on the part of the board that recommended him for retirement originally. Surely no harm can come to any medical officer now in the service through granting his petition and the relief asked for by his bill.

CHAUNCEY THOMAS,
Commander, U. S. Navy, Commanding.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the committee, which has been read.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MILITARY TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Mr. SCOTT. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 982) amending the act of January 26, 1897, entitled "An act for the relief of telegraph operators who served in the war of the rebellion." This is a very deserving bill, and it is accompanied by a very exhaustive report, which I made at the last session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Scott] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill named by him. Is there objection?

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, before giving consent I wish the Senator from West Virginia would make a brief statement concerning this bill. As I understand it, it proposes to put on the pension roll the military telegraphers of the civil war. It seems to me, without having carefully considered it, that it opens a door for putting on the pension roll a large number of other men who in various capacities served the country, but were not enrolled. I presume these men were never duly enrolled in the Army as military men. That is my recollection.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President—

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, before the Senator from West Virginia proceeds, with his permission I should like to state that I believe this is a bill introduced by myself. The beneficiaries under it are very few in number. I know of no bill presented or pending before this body that is asked for so earnestly and will gratify so many deserving and prominent persons as the enactment of this measure. So far as the expenditure from the Treasury of the Government is concerned, it is extremely small in amount.

I will not attempt to go into an explanation of the bill, because the Senator from West Virginia is prepared to do so and is about to do so. But I hope the Senate will give careful and serious consideration to what he is about to say on the bill before the Senate, and I sincerely trust that the Senate will see fit to pass it.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, this bill covers a class of men who had never before the war of the rebellion occupied a prominent position in our armies. At the time that their services were utilized there was no particular rating or standing which they could have, but they were men who went out on the firing line in the presence of the enemy, and who put in touch the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States, in Washington, with the armies in the field. These men were compelled to be under fire, they were compelled to extend the lines of the telegraph to the immediate vicinity of the points where battle was raging, and to report on the maneuvers of our armies.

I have an exhaustive report here for which it required weeks to secure the data from the War Department in its preparation, showing the importance of the services of this class of men at the time they were employed.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from West Virginia yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. SCOTT. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. I was not in the Senate Chamber when the bill was called up, and I wish the Senator would enlighten me as to the class of men involved in it. Who are they?

Mr. SCOTT. As near as I can remember from the last session—not having the figures before me at the present time—the number is less than 200.

Mr. SPOONER. Oh, no; that was not my question. Who are the men of whom the Senator is speaking?

Mr. SCOTT. Does the Senator mean those who are asking relief by this bill?

Mr. SPOONER. Yes.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, they are the telegraph operators during the war of the rebellion. They were confidential agents, and they had to take the following special oath, as shown by the report:

I do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will support and sustain the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof as the supreme law of the land, anything in any State constitution or laws to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will not take up arms against the United States, or give aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, or to any authority or pretended authority that is or may hereafter be engaged in armed hostility thereto; and that I disclaim all fellowship with the so-called Confederate States and Confederate armies. I do further swear that I will not reveal to any person or persons the contents of any dispatch, report, or other communication, either directly or indirectly, that may come to my knowledge through my connection with the telegraph, in any manner whatever; that I will not reveal or divulge to any person or persons any cipher that may be given me for United States military purposes; and that I will faithfully keep and observe this my solemn oath of secrecy and allegiance to the Government of the United States of America.

The report goes on further to show that General Grant and other distinguished generals required these telegraph operators to report to them only. Now, their widows and orphans are barred from drawing pensions, although these men were under fire and exposed to all the dangers to which any of the enlisted men or officers of the Army were exposed.

I should like, Mr. President, in the era of prosperity and abundance which this Government is now enjoying, to present these men, or their widows and orphans, as a Christmas gift this well-deserved right of theirs to be put in the line of pension.

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question for information?

Mr. SCOTT. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. What other civilian employees were there connected with the service during the war who have received pensions?

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Gallinger] has been a member of the Committee on Pensions much longer than I, and probably can answer that question.

better than I, but those who acted as teamsters and in some other capacities have been made pensionable, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. COCKRELL. Oh, no.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is not the fact, Mr. President. No class of men acting in a civil capacity has ever been put on the pension roll. We have made this exception in several bills, that if a man acting in a civil capacity was wounded or had taken up arms and had fought and distinguished himself, we have waived the law, or made a new law, granting that man a pension by special act.

Mr. President, this particular bill was before the Committee on Pensions on several occasions while I had the honor of acting as chairman of that committee, but I could not see my way clear to report it or to advise its being reported for the reason, as it seemed to me then and seems to me now, that if we pension as a class the military telegraphers, we shall have to pension all the men who drove the military wagons, who were likewise in danger when they were performing that service, and also other classes that rendered valuable service to the Government, though not having been enlisted.

I have nothing further to say in reference to the matter. I shall vote against the passage of the bill when it comes to a vote, believing, as I do, that it is a very dangerous precedent.

Mr. SCOTT. I should like to ask the Senator from New Hampshire if he does not think that a man who was hanging wires on telegraph poles in the face of the enemy was exposing himself to as much danger as the man in the rifle pit, who was protected by an embankment?

Mr. GALLINGER. Not any more so than the man who drove an army wagon.

Mr. SCOTT. The man who drove a wagon did not have to go to the front.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is rather important in this connection to know what rate of pay these men got. The man in the rifle pit got \$13 a month. I think, before we vote pensions to these men, we ought to know what rate of pay they received as civil employees; and yet that does not cover the fact that we are pensioning a class of men who were not enlisted, who were not soldiers, and who have no right to a pension under existing law.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to ask the Senator if this question was not passed on once before in regard to the right of pension? I see in the bill as originally presented in the Senate by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE] it read thus:

That the act of January 26, 1897, entitled "An act for the relief of telegraph operators who served in the war of the rebellion," be amended by striking out and repealing so much of said act as reads: "Provided, That this law shall not be construed to entitle the persons herein mentioned to any pay, pension, bounty, or rights not mentioned herein specifically," etc.

That provision was in the law as it was first passed, authorizing these men to have certificates of discharge. That bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, and it never would have been reported favorably if that proviso had not been inserted. The bill was pending before the Committee on Military Affairs for years to give those men the full status of soldiers. The official records will show that those men who were detailed from the Army did not lose their places as soldiers, but got extra pay for the time they were so detailed, and were pensionable just the same as if they had never been in the telegraph service, because they were simply detailed soldiers. They are upon an equal footing with the others. But there were a large number of telegraph operators who were not in the military service who are covered by this bill, and they received anywhere from \$60 to \$100 per month, while the soldiers in the trenches received \$13 or \$14 a month.

I say it is not right to pension these men. If they were doing military duty and taking greater risks, they got a compensation equal to the amount of the additional risk that they took, and rather than go into the ranks at \$13 or \$14 a month they were willing to take their chances in the position of telegraph operators with the pay at the rate of \$75 to \$100 a month. If you pension these men, you will have to pension every teamster who served in the quartermaster, the commissary, and the ordnance departments of the Army. You can not avoid it. It would be gross injustice, for they did not receive half as much pay for their services as teamsters as these men received.

I know I had occasion once to investigate and report upon the claim of a man who had been detailed to serve as a telegraph operator who had only been paid the extra pay, and for a certain portion of the time he was not paid for his services as a soldier. His widow made claim. I remember endeavoring to ascertain what salaries were paid these telegraph operators. I remember distinctly when the bill which it is now proposed to amend was before the committee. I know it was there for years before it could be reported favorably with this proviso

inserted in it, and it never would have passed Congress and Congress never would have given such recognition at that time unless this proviso had been inserted, and now it is proposed to repeal it.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I am always glad to hear the Senator from Missouri; but it strikes me that his argument that these men received extra pay to the amount of from \$75 to \$100 a month is no argument whatever. We have had officers in the Army who exposed themselves to danger who drew salaries ranging from \$100 to \$150 a month, but that does not preclude their widows and orphans or they themselves from drawing pensions.

The same class of men for whom I am asking this consideration to-day are now recognized by the War Department as a part of the Army. They are enlisted in that particular branch called the Signal Service.

Now, the very class of men whom we are proposing by this bill to pension are men whom the Senator is objecting to voting to pension. I say freely, Mr. President, that if a man who drove a wagon was exposed to danger, which under some circumstances during the war he was, I am in favor of pensioning him or his widow and orphans. There is nothing, in my judgment, Mr. President, that is too good for the men who in the days of 1861 to 1865 stood by the flag of their country for their Government, and I stand here always prepared to cast my vote for the class of men who were willing to risk their lives for the defense of their country. I say that the men who put up the telegraph poles, and were targets for the enemy, are just as much entitled to pension as the man who marched in the ranks of his battalion or his regiment or his brigade in the hour of battle. These, as I have said, were the men who kept the Government in touch with what was going on upon the field of battle. They are entitled, in my judgment, to a pension the same as the man who carried a musket or the man who carried a sword and rode a horse.

I want to yield for a moment to the chairman of the Committee on Pensions, who is perhaps more familiar with this subject than I am.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I do not know that I can very materially add to what has been stated by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT]. The report will show, I believe, that the men who are now proposed to be pensioned could not be enlisted at the time they went into the Army; that the authorities refused to accept them as soldiers for the very reason that at that time we did not have a sufficient number of telegraphers to supply the needs in that branch, and therefore, as I understand, under a military order the authorities were directed to refuse enlistment to that class of persons, and for the most part they went into the special service. I may be in error in this, but this is my understanding, and at least it is one of the influences which governed in reporting this bill favorably by the majority of the committee.

In addition to this, Mr. President, it was considered that by reason of the peculiar services of these men they were placed in a condition differing from that of teamsters and others who have been referred to here as such as would be liable to ask for pensions if this was passed as a precedent.

In addition to that, we considered at the time the bill was before the Senate the question of the extra amount paid to these men, but I believe the same arm of the service is now treated practically as enlisted soldiers and that they would draw pensions under the same conditions now if we had a war; that this peculiar class was exactly in the same position as those who now would be entitled to pensions. Therefore it was thought best to place them in the same grade without fixing the amount of the pension.

The question of extra pay was also considered, but, as has already been suggested, we make no distinction in the matter of the right of pension because of extra pay. Otherwise a distinction would be made between the private and the general and all other officers.

The number of these men I have not now in mind, but I think there are but very few, perhaps less than 200.

Mr. SCOTT. About 180.

Mr. McCUMBER. One hundred and eighty to be placed in the same position as other telegraphers in the Army at the present time.

Mr. FORAKER. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. FORAKER. The bill as amended, and as originally introduced, for that matter, provides that all persons placed upon the roll of military telegraph operators under the provision of an act approved January 26, 1897, entitled "An act for the relief of telegraph operators who served in the war of the rebellion," shall be made eligible for pension. I assume from that

that there is a roll that has been prepared that ought to show us how many there are. It becomes important to make inquiry about that.

Mr. PENROSE. There are 187, I will state for the information of the Senator from Ohio, who might be beneficiaries under this bill.

Mr. FORAKER. One hundred and eighty-seven?

Mr. PENROSE. Only 187.

Mr. McCUMBER. That is down to last year.

Mr. FORAKER. The report accompanying this bill has two exhibits, one on page 35 and the other on page 36.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Will the Senator from Ohio yield for a moment?

Mr. FORAKER. Certainly.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business; which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (H. R. 14623) to amend an act approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," and to amend an act approved March 8, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," and to amend an act approved March 2, 1903, entitled "An act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands," and to provide for the more efficient administration of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, the bill is now in regular course before the Senate, as I stated this morning it would be. I should be glad if we could agree to a time to take a vote upon it. I have no desire to press it unduly, but if we can not fix a time for taking the vote I shall have to ask the Senate to go on with the bill. I should like to ask Senators on the other side if they would be willing to name a day before the holiday recess when we can take a vote on the bill.

Mr. CULBERSON. I have conferred in a general way on this matter with the minority members of the Committee on the Philippines who are here, and I will state that there is no disposition on their part—I do not know how it is with the balance of Senators on this side—to postpone the vote on this bill beyond the holidays. Any reasonable time, I think, would be satisfactory to the minority members of the committee on this side.

As already stated, I have not conferred generally with Senators on this side. Personally I have no objection to fixing a day ten days or two weeks from now when a vote may be taken upon the bill.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator yesterday in conversation with me suggested the 19th. I have myself no objection whatever to that date, but I think we shall very likely adjourn on the 19th or 20th. I would suggest the 16th, which will probably be the last legislative day before the holiday recess.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I suggest to the Senator, in view of the statement that we shall probably adjourn on the 19th, which will be on Monday, that probably this side of the Chamber will consent to vote on Saturday, the 17th.

Mr. LODGE. Very well, say Saturday, the 17th, at 3 o'clock.

Mr. BACON. I should like to inquire of the Senator, in case such a special arrangement is made, if there will be at the same time provision which will give precedence to the consideration of this measure?

Mr. LODGE. Under the unanimous-consent agreement I shall ask the understanding will be that, of course, the bill will remain the unfinished business and come up every day at 2 o'clock.

Mr. BACON. I did not know that that was the understanding.

Mr. LODGE. Oh, yes.

Mr. SPOONER. I suppose that includes all amendments.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly. I was going to make that a part of my request. I ask, as the bill is now the unfinished business, that it may continue the unfinished business, and that the final vote be taken on the bill and all amendments pending or to be offered at 3 o'clock on Saturday, the 17th instant.

Mr. CULBERSON. It has been suggested that some Senators on this side of the Chamber would like to leave the city on the 17th, and I therefore suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts that he fix the 16th as the day for the vote.

Mr. LODGE. Very well; I will make it the 16th instant.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that the bill now before the Senate—the unfinished business—may receive the final vote on the 16th day of December, on the bill itself and all amendments

which shall then be offered or pending, at 3 o'clock p. m. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and that order is made.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, unless some Senator desires to address the Senate upon this bill now, I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, I hope the Senator will withhold that motion until at least I can complete the question I was propounding to the Senator who had the floor when I was interrupted.

Mr. LODGE. Of course I will withhold the motion for that purpose.

Mr. FORAKER. Of course it must be by unanimous consent.

Mr. SPOONER. I hope the Senator will be permitted to ask the question and obtain an answer, so that it may go into the Record.

Mr. LODGE. I will withhold the motion if the Senator desires to ask a question; but I do not withhold it so as to go on with the consideration of that bill.

Mr. FORAKER. No; and so far as I am concerned I do not care about that.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business may be laid aside temporarily, in order that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER] may finish the remarks he was making. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

MILITARY TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Mr. FORAKER. I was just calling attention when interrupted to the fact that, on pages 35 and 36 of the report accompanying this bill, there are two exhibits showing the number of operators in the telegraph department at certain periods. Exhibit A, on page 35, shows:

Number and classes of persons employed on United States military telegraph lines in the Department of the Cumberland from July 1, 1863, to November 30, 1863:

Operators	53
Repairers	32
Laborers	89
Clerks	2
Foremen	3

Exhibit B, on page 36, shows:

Number and classes of persons employed on military telegraph in Department of the Cumberland from December 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864:

Operators	142
Repairers	63
Laborers	144
Foremen	9
Clerks	2
Teamsters	8
Wagon master	1
Wagon maker	1
Blacksmiths	3
Messengers	4
Carpenters	1
Saddler	1

Now, the inquiry I want to make is, What does this roll show which has been prepared under the provisions of the act of 1897, the act of January 26 of that year? The provision of that law was that the roll should be prepared, and the provision of this bill is that all whose names have been entered upon that roll shall be put upon the pension list and shall be eligible to pension. I think we ought to be favored by an exhibition of that roll. I think also it will be apparent to anyone who looks at the exhibit I have just read that we ought to be informed as to the length of service these men rendered and the kind of service they rendered. This exhibit shows in one instance all those in a certain army, namely, the Army of the Cumberland, who served for a period of some five or six months, and in the second exhibit those who served during a like short period. It shows the total of those who belonged to the telegraph operators of the Army of the Cumberland to be larger than any figures that have been named here. I should like to be advised before I vote on this bill as to the length of this roll, who are on it, and what kind of service they rendered.

Mr. McCOMAS. Before the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] makes his answer to the Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER], will he permit me to make a quotation from the act of January 6, 1897, which has been referred to?

Mr. McCUMBER. Certainly.

Mr. McCOMAS. That act provides:

That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to prepare a roll of all persons who served not less than ninety days in the operation of military telegraph lines during the late civil war—

That answers the question as to the time—ninety days' service—

and to issue to each, upon application, unless it appears that his service was not creditably performed, or to the representatives of those who are dead, suitable certificates of honorable service in the military telegraph corps of the Army of the United States, stating the service rendered, the length of such service, and the dates, as near as may be, between which such service was performed.

Then the proviso:

Provided, That this law shall not be construed to entitle the persons herein mentioned to any pay, pension, bounty, or rights not herein specifically provided for.

And the act, as the Senator from Ohio has suggested, was originally the bill here presented by the Senator from Pennsylvania—was a bill for the relief of telegraph operators; and I understand the Senator from West Virginia now to believe that the amended bill reported applies to telegraph operators; but the words of the amended bill are: "That all persons placed upon the roll of military telegraph operators under the provision of an act approved January 26, 1897," shall be entitled to the benefits of the bill if it becomes an act; whereas, under the terms of the act of 1897, repairers, blacksmiths, foremen, wagon masters, wagon makers, teamsters, and laborers would all be entitled to the benefits of this bill.

I have much sympathy for the claims of men on the firing line who are now enrolled in the Signal Corps and who receive great consideration; but it seems to me that this bill is unhappily worded. As it was introduced it included only the military operators, and the title only includes them now; but the language of the bill includes all these other classes of persons who have been recited by the Senator from Ohio. I only wanted to call attention to that before the chairman of the Committee on Pensions answered the Senator from Ohio.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair calls attention to the fact that the temporary suspension was only until the Senator from Ohio might submit a question.

Mr. LODGE. I now renew my motion.

Mr. McCUMBER. Without there having been an answer to the question?

Mr. LODGE. I beg pardon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent for the further temporary suspension so that the Senator from North Dakota may answer the question propounded by the Senator from Ohio. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, the act in question is an act for the relief of telegraph operators who served in the war of the rebellion. I do not think the body of the bill covers anything further than is covered in the title, "telegraph operators." I do not understand that anyone but telegraph operators could get a certificate under this bill.

I further understand that no one but telegraph operators did, in fact, get certificates under that act; that the number of certificates was about 200, and that the present number is something less than 200—I think 187.

The Senator from Ohio asked where we got the information. I had supposed it was in the report. I do not, however, find it in the report that was made by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Scott]; but it was obtained from the Department, and the Department gave the number approximately as I have stated.

Mr. McCOMAS. If the Senator will permit me, I wish to call attention to these words:

A roll of all persons who served not less than ninety days in the operation of military telegraph lines during the late civil war.

Mr. McCUMBER. The operation of lines does not mean the entire construction of the line. It means telegraph operators. The mere fact that they helped the construction of the lines would not bring them under that classification.

Mr. LODGE. I now renew my motion that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, December 8, 1904, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 7, 1904.

MEMBER OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION.

Lieut. Col. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Lieut. Col. Henry M. Adams, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, relieved.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Joseph C. Manning to be postmaster at Alexander City, in the county of Tallapoosa and State of Alabama, in place of Joseph C. Manning. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

Dallas B. Smith to be postmaster at Opelika, in the county of Lee and State of Alabama, in place of Dallas B. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1903.

CALIFORNIA.

George S. Parkinson to be postmaster at Mountain View, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California, in place of George G. Taylor. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

COLORADO.

Eva T. Wheeler to be postmaster at Crested Butte, in the county of Gunnison and State of Colorado, in place of Frank E. Songer, removed.

FLORIDA.

George J. Arnow to be postmaster at Gainesville, in the county of Alachua and State of Florida, in place of George J. Arnow. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

Newell B. Hull to be postmaster at Starke, in the county of Bradford and State of Florida, in place of Newell B. Hull. Incumbent's commission expires December 18, 1904.

Enoch E. Skipper to be postmaster at Bartow, in the county of Polk and State of Florida, in place of James Harden, resigned.

ILLINOIS.

Charles H. Hurt to be postmaster at Berry, in the county of Pike and State of Illinois, in place of Charles H. Hurt. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

Henry C. Jones to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Williamson and State of Illinois, in place of Henry C. Jones. Incumbent's commission expires December 10, 1904.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Charles W. Fears to be postmaster at Sulphur, in district 21, Indian Territory. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

IOWA.

Harper W. Wilson to be postmaster at Audubon, in the county of Audubon and State of Iowa, in place of Harper W. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

KANSAS.

Charles E. Green to be postmaster at Effingham, in the county of Atchison and State of Kansas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

George B. Hollenbeck to be postmaster at Tonganoxie, in the county of Leavenworth and State of Kansas, in place of Henry Metz. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

Robert D. Kirkpatrick to be postmaster at Nortonville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kansas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

KENTUCKY.

John M. Bowling to be postmaster at Pikeville, in the county of Pike and State of Kentucky. Office became Presidential January 1, 1904.

J. W. Shields to be postmaster at Williamstown, in the county of Grant and State of Kentucky, in place of William C. Johnson, removed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

George E. Ricker to be postmaster at Merrimac, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, in place of Elizabeth W. Smart, resigned.

MICHIGAN.

Eber S. Andrews to be postmaster at Williamston, in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan, in place of Eber S. Andrews. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

Oliver D. Carson to be postmaster at Galesburg, in the county of Kalamazoo and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Christopher C. Smith to be postmaster at Algonac, in the county of St. Clair and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

MINNESOTA.

Frank L. Redfield to be postmaster at Cloquet, in the county of Carlton and State of Minnesota, in place of Frank L. Redfield. Incumbent's commission expired March 6, 1904.

MISSISSIPPI.

David G. Dunlap to be postmaster at Sardis, in the county of Panola and State of Mississippi, in place of David G. Dunlap. Incumbent's commission expired January 3, 1904.

Laura M. Gowdy to be postmaster at Batesville, in the county of Panola and State of Mississippi. Office became Presidential April 1, 1904.

Edward M. Scott to be postmaster at Rosedale, in the county of Bolivar and State of Mississippi, in place of Edward M. Scott. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

MISSOURI.

John H. Bryant to be postmaster at Burlington Junction, in the county of Nodaway and State of Missouri, in place of John H. Bryant. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

Edward R. Williams to be postmaster at Richmond, in the

county of Ray and State of Missouri, in place of Edward R. Williams. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

NEW YORK.

Annie Larrabee to be postmaster at Oyster Bay, in the county of Nassau and State of New York, in place of Annie Larrabee. Incumbent's commission expires December 10, 1904.

George A. McKinnon to be postmaster at Sidney, in the county of Delaware and State of New York, in place of George A. McKinnon. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

Frederick B. Powell to be postmaster at Amityville, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York, in place of Frederick B. Powell. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

Charles J. Sweet to be postmaster at Black River, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York, in place of Charles J. Sweet. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

James W. Welch to be postmaster at Hamilton, in the county of Madison and State of New York, in place of E. W. Cushman, resigned.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Mary A. Milligan to be postmaster at Hope, in the county of Steele and State of North Dakota, in place of Mary A. Milligan. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Robert S. Davis to be postmaster at Leetsdale, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

TENNESSEE.

Jasper N. Fitzwater to be postmaster at Collierville, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

William H. Hollinger to be postmaster at Waverly, in the county of Humphreys and State of Tennessee, in place of Mary H. Ricketts. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

Thomas J. Lovell to be postmaster at Obion, in the county of Obion and State of Tennessee. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

John Redd to be postmaster at Bolivar, in the county of Hardeman and State of Tennessee, in place of John Redd. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

TEXAS.

Jacob M. Harrell to be postmaster at Manor, in the county of Travis and State of Texas, in place of Jacob M. Harrell. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

UTAH.

George H. Richards to be postmaster at Sunnyside, in the county of Carbon and State of Utah. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 6, 1904.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Paul Morton, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Navy of the United States.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, to be Attorney-General of the United States.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Victor H. Metcalf, of California, to be Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Robert J. Wynne, of Pennsylvania, to be Postmaster-General of the United States.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Francis E. Leupp, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

POSTMASTERS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

John H. Brown to be postmaster at Concord, in the county of Merrimac and State of New Hampshire.

Mary V. Cheney to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire.

NEW YORK.

William R. Willcox to be postmaster at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Levi J. Foust to be postmaster at Johnstown, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania.

John Gowland to be postmaster at Philipsburg, in the county of Center and State of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1904.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on Appropriations to report the bill (H. R. 15895) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for other purposes, with accompanying report.

The SPEAKER. By direction of the Committee on Appropriations the gentleman from Pennsylvania reports the following bill, the title of which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read the title of the bill, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 15895) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I desire, by instructions of the committee, to announce to the House that I will ask for the consideration of the proposed legislation immediately after the reading of the Journal to-morrow morning.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania gives notice that he will call up the bill for consideration to-morrow morning immediately after the reading of the Journal.

Mr. MADDOX. Mr. Speaker, I desire to reserve all points of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia reserves all points of order upon this bill.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Ways and Means, I report back House resolution No. 386.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the same.

The Clerk began the reading of the resolution.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I hardly think it necessary to read it now, as I propose to ask the House to go into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York reports the resolution with the request that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House resolution 386.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves that the House do now resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of resolution 386, the title of which has just been read.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 386.

Resolved, That so much of the annual message of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress at the present session as relates to the revenue, the bonded debt of the United States, and the treaties affecting the revenue be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

That so much as relates to the foreign affairs, the consular and diplomatic service, including appropriations therefor, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

That so much as relates to the appropriations of the public revenue for support of the Government as herein provided, namely, for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses; for sundry civil expenses; for fortifications and coast defenses; for pensions; for the District of Columbia, and for all deficiencies, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

That so much as relates to the judiciary of the United States, to the administration of justice, to the punishment and prevention of crime and the organization of courts be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

That so much as relates to banks and banking and the currency be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

That so much as relates to the mints of the United States and to the coinage of gold and silver bullion be referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

That so much as relates to the commerce of the United States, domestic and foreign, except so far as it affects the revenue, to intercolonial railways and cables, and the isthmian canal be referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

That so much as relates to the improvements of rivers and harbors be referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

That so much as relates to agriculture and appropriations therefor and to forestry be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

That so much as relates to the merchant marine and fisheries be referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.